SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1894.

If our private who power us with manuscripts for additionism wish in have rejected articles returned, by most in all most send stongs for that purpose.

NAME.—The City and Submeter Name Street of STRE Pages and Naw York Associates Pages It to 59 Ann street. All information and devo-for public use Instantly descriptions to the of the white cutinity.

## The New Supreme Court Justices.

The revised Constitution of this State provides, among other things, for the election of twelve additional Justices of the Supreme Court. There are eight judicial distriets in the State. Three of the new Justices are to be chosen by the electors of the First Judicial district, which comprises this city; three by the electors of the Second Judicial district, which includes Brooklyn, Long Island, Staten Island, and the lower river counties, and one Justice is to be elected m each of the six other districts.

These new Justices cannot be elected until however, by a number of leading Republican lawyers that Governor Monros will have the power to appoint twelve new Supreme Court Justices to hold these places until they can be filled by election.

A similar power was exercised by Governor Connett under a constitutional amendment, which closely resembled in its terms that of the Judiciary article in the new Constitution. That amendment authorand the election of an additional Justice of the Supreme Court in the Second Judicial district. The election could not be held until the fall of 1880; but early in the year the Governor appointed Mr. Enastus Cooks to the office, which he filled without legal objection from any source until he was succeeded by Judge Engan M. Culley, who defeated him at the election in the autumn.

If Governor Monrox follows this precedent, there will be twelve new Republican Judges on the bench of the Supreme Court very soon after the first day of January next. We may add, however, that we have high

anthority for stating that the members of the Constitutional Convention had no idea of conferring any such power on the Governor. If they have done so, it has been done unwittingly.

## The Japanese Again Successful.

The unbroken series of victories on land and sea, gained by the Japanese since the beginning of their war with China, has culated in the capture of the naval stronghold of Port Arthur, which commands the entrance to the Gulf of Pe-chi-il. Henceforward there will be nothing to prevent transports from landing the Mikado's es in the immediate vicinity of Tientsin and at no great distance from Pekin.

In the eyes of military experts the taking of this fortress will reflect far greater credit on the Japanese than any of their previous exploits on land. Careful descriptions of Port Arthur by those who have inspected it have recently been published in the London newspapers, and they indicate that the place, while naturally possessing great deensive capabilities, had been so strongly fortified by European engineers as with od reason to be pronounced impregnable. Is was garrisoned by a section, said to number 20,000 men, of the provincial army erganized, equipped, and trained by ropean officers for Lt HUNG CHANG, regarded as the only effective body of troops in China. The entrance to the harbor was protected by submarine torpedoes as well as batteries, and the avenue of direct approach on the land side had been so theroughly mined as to render the advance of a hostile army slow, roundabout, and difficult. Considering these things, and recalling Gospon's experience that the Chinese would fight stoutly behind stone walls, the English journals have predieted that Port Arthur would not be taken by assault, but could only be reduced by a long siege. It is by assault, however, that the place has been carried, although, according to our telegrams, four or five attacks were needed, occupying some thirty-six hours. If this report is confirmed, the Germans would have to own that there was no such gallant feat of arms in the war of 1870, during which the French strongholds were acquired, not by assault, bus by investment; and it will also be generally acknowledged that nowhere is there any better fighting material than is furnished in the descendants of the samourul, or former warrior caste of Japan.

It must now be more than ever patent to the Tsung-li-Yamen, or Council for Foreign Affairs at Pokin, that it behooves them to agree with their enemy quickly, lest still a hafall them. If the trained soldiers of Lr Huno CHANG cannot defend a fortress reputed impregnable, what hope is there of checking a Japanese advance upon the Chinese capital by a battle in the open field ! sover, what place of refuge could the Mancha sovereign now seek should he be driven from Pekin! When that city was occupied by the French and English in 1860. the then reigning Chinese Emperor preserved his dignity in the eyes of his subjects. er, to use the native phrase, " saved his face," by retiring to Manchuria, whence his antors had come. That channel of escape is now barred, for by this time the Japanese army must be close to Mukden, the Manchurian chief city, if it be not already there. Neither could the Manchu ruler fly for his life to Nankin, the ancient es capital and former centre of Taeping on, without a tremendous loss of tige and of authority. Besides, it is seisely against Nankin that, according to scram, the Mikado's Government is be-Reved to have directed its third army.

We are told that some days ago the Tsung-B-Yamen, learning that Guzsnam's offer to mediate had proved a flasco, recognized that humiliation was at least more tolerable than ruin, and despatched a commissioner from Tientain to treat for peace directly with Japan. It is said that the Pekin Government is willing not only to abandon all claims of suserainty over Corea, but also to pay to Japan 100,000,000 tasis, which at the present rate of exchange would repre-ent about \$75,000,000, besides a further sum equivalent to the expenses of the war, aated at upward of \$100,000,000. How is this money to be procured? There is a egend current that wast quantities of specie have been stored at Mukden by the successive Manchu sovereigns; but Sir Thomas Wans, who has lived forty years in China, turing twelve of which he was the British Minister, expresses in this month's Contentparary Review the atmost incredulity ohing the existonce of this treasure. Whatever pecuniary indomnity Japan may comment to accept, she will, no doubt, folhow the example set by Germany in 1871, and insist upon retaining Port Arthur and

fall into the error committed by the Coar ALEXANDER IL, who at the close of the last war with Turkey neglected or failed to obtain territorial pledges for the money compensation promised by the Sultan, which consequently remains unpaid to this your. It would surprise no one if, in addition to a pecuniary indemnity, the Japanese should demand the session of Formosa. for since 1974 their Government has 'ndiated a wish to acquire that island.

Whatever Japan consents to take, the Manchu rulers at Pekin will do well to give, and that with promptitude, for the existence of their dynasty is at stake.

## Runting Down the Mahatman

In a series of articles printed during the as Three weeks in the Westminster Genette of London, and written by some person familiar with the esoteric history of the Theosophical Society, the inner workings of the miracle shop of that astenishing organ- sox went out to India hungry for Oriental igation have been exhibited in a manner fit to make the Mahatmas weep. The story of eredulity, self-deception, and deliberate, mountebank imposition, is told with a directness and a distinctness that leave nothing to be desired. Such a continuous narrathe autumn of 1905. It has been suggested, tive of the viciositudes of the cult up to date, from the days of the old lamasery estabilished in an Eighth avenue flat in this town by Madame BLAVATSET and Col. and little live rabbits. OLCOTT, is well worth space here; for its pathetic side is as instructive as its richly

humorous aspects are delightful. About the philosophical or pseudo-philiefforts to promote the study of Aryan literatures, or its purpose to achieve the Universal Brotherhood of Humanity, few outsiders care very much. The open creed is a jumble of ancient metaphysics and Oriental occultism, trimmed with Nineteenth century nonsense by the genius of thinkers like BLAVAT-SET, OLCOTT, and WILLIAM Q. JCDGE. It is the arowed "third object" of the society. the object which is "pursued by a portion only of the members," namely, " to investigate unexplained laws of nature and the psychical powers of man," that has held the interest of mankind ever since Madame BLAVATSET began to roll eigarettes in the Eighth avenue, and to hint at her knowledge of mysteries within mysteries, while the good Occorr looked and listened with eyes like saucers and earndike saucepans.

Everybody is aware that Madame Bla-VATSAY learned the secrets of occult science as a disciple of one of the principal Mahatmas. The Mahatmas are sages several centuries old, who know so much that they are not only masters of all human knowledge. but are also exempt from the operation of natural laws. They transcend the limitations and conditions of time and space. A more exact description of these venerable poses. The two principal Mahatmas known to Theosophy are Mahatma Monta and Mahatma Koot Hoomi Lat Sing. In BLAVAT-SET's time they were said to live "in the recesses of the Himalayas," but as the world's knowledge of the mountainous regions of India and Thibet has been extended by the explorations and descriptions of brutally frank Englishmen and others, the Mahatmas have gradually receded from those recesses. In a recent number of the London Chronicis, a leading Theosophist announced that Monra and Koor Hoom! "now reside in an easis in the Desert of Gobi;" far enough from the madding crowd to insure tranquilhity for their meditations and a good back-

ground for their magical operations. Madame BLAVATSET was the pupil of Koot more especially. It is only since her death that Mahatma Monya seems to have taken the leading part in the management of the Theosophical Society. Under the inspiration of Koor Hoomi Lat Sixe, and guided by the experience of his lifetime of many hundreds of years, the society was ago. The original Constitution was " preof Madame BLAVATSET and Col. OLCOTT. rom time to time missives were sent by lightning delivery from the same central the unbinshing old Mahatma in a worse authority, to encourage the faithful here in plight than before. New York, to stiffen the wavering, and to convince the skeptical. As long as BLA- Psychical Research report and exposure. VATSEY lived. Koor stood by her. With his assistance she had a way of producing little such that it took those venerable gentlemen miracles of astral transportation, which was very reassuring to the New York Theos-

ophists, especially to Col. Occorr. In 1878 Col. Occorr and Madame Bla-VATSET removed the headquarters of Theosophy from the Eighth avenue to India: whether in order to be nearer the Mahanmas or to be further away from the New York newspapers is not known. In India. as may be imagined, the marvels became more marvellous than ever. We are now quoting from the Westmanster Genette:

Whenever Madame happened to be with a select mele of friends, finciples, or larmen worth impress ing, but especially in and about the bungalow at ad-yar, near Mairns, the meterty's headquarters, the in-vanishe Manatimas were never treat of exhibiting their whithe Manacima were never lead or whither hard some automiating psychiat powers over nonfermine matter. The particular line of business of which they made a specialty was making objects appear and disappear. In Mahamera herom, "goografing and disappearing them by a payminual command over astral fortime of aroms. String in their station 2.000mmiles away in Thirtes, they could, by a more effect of will, project an astral epoche, or an astral monty or an astral cup not sameer, into the middle of an applicating circle at afternoon ton or pionic in Hadras or Bonning. Show-ers of coses interest down from the ceiling. Invisible hells united from none knew where. All kinds of tricks were played with Hadame's interminable curareties. Sketches and treations were psychically prorathes. Shrenches and treatmen were premiumly pre-cipitated on to blank paper, and, sometimes the very stationery was created out of nothing to receive them. One thought. Damonak K. Kavalawan, even ad-vanced to the acquirement of some of these extraor-dinary powers in his own person. Host of these mar-vals required the same on some of the aliyer bumphow. Here Madame and the Colonel had apartments. Here, too, in the 'Occult Room, activizing Madame's be-chamber, hung the Famous String, a seri of cuphonel containing a Cancy pertrait in oils of Koot. This befacted with many marvels. Suppose you are on innealing Theosophies, a hestiating convert, especially a munayed one, like Mr. Facto Samton. You call at headquarters. You are shown around by You mild as the Mondour or Madame Continue. Ribertian sobas, or by Monsiour or Madame Covilmes. Ribrariant and secretary. With natural carbonity you ask to pain upon the Master's features. You are told of his inclu-gant concessions to deserving non-physics seeking for a sign. When the supposed has been start again you are asked if there is anything you particularly issue from the Master. You indicates not montainally a message. It is about even chances whether the said messages, resulting generally not tables Mr. Manne Tryens in his more armular win, is discovered in the supposed immediately on responding the four, or deappeard immediately on respensing the door, or de mode from the ording on to the top of your bend."

In 1884, when interest in such matters had been greatly stimulated by the publications of the Society für Psychical Research, Madame BLAVATSET made a missionary trip to London. She was accompanied by Col. OLCOTT and a Brahmin named MORINI J. CHATTERJI, a youth with lustrous eyes and bushy black hair, well ciled. It was hinted that CHATTERN was a cheld of great promise, and that he must not be touched by ordinary human flesh. When anybody offered to shake hands with him, he smiled a fractuating smile and put his hands politely behind him, after the manner of our own GROSGE PRANCES THAIN IN Madison square. The Lundon season of the BLAVATsay Company, while not particularly rich in other places now in her possession, until the sary Company, while not particularly rich in samer is forglocoming. She is not likely to i miracies, served to advertise the Mahatman

in England and greatly to extend the paying membership of the society. It also attracted to the pretensions of occult Theosophy the inconveniently sealous attention of the Society for Psychical Research then in the first flush of its enthusiass the exploration of the under-world. Mr. Hopgson himself went out to India to investigate the BLAVATERY miracles and to get a nearer view, if possible, of Koor and MORTA. The effect of his three months investigation, the report of which was printed in December, 1895, in the " Proceedings" of the Society for Psychical Research, was to drive the two Mahatmas still

further into the wilderness. Those who know anything at all about the various enterprises of the Society for Pyschical Research, know that whatever may be thought of the astuteness of its investigators, or the strength of their appetite for the marvellous, their intentions are uniformly and perfectly honest. Hopgprodigies. He came back disgusted with the cheap and crude claparap of the whole business. Instead of getting at the Mahatmas in person, he found only the plant of system of trickery unworthy even of the nimble gentlemen who for from five to fifteen dollars astonish our children at hirthday parties and Christmas eve entertainments, with hats, and big pasteboard dice,

There had occurred, very opportunely, quarrel between Madame BLAVATSET and her associates in the Adyar establishment, Monsteur and Maleme Coulows. The sophical part of Theosophy, so called, or its | Cornexus were unpleasant enough to give whole infantile mechanism away, 4-70 cm Shrine and all. They explained the method by which Monsieur used to jerk down from the ceiling, by means of a string, the mystic missive which Koor Hoon; was supposed to " precipitate " from Thibet at just that instant. The showers of roses were likewise accounted for. They exhibited the eliding panels in the relebrated Shrine of the Master at Adyar, connecting with a hidden recess in the wall, which in its turn communicated with the false back of a sideboard in the High Priestess's bedchamber. Hopuson produced circumstantial evidence corroborative of many of the Coulowis' statements. For example, when they told how the instantaneous transmission of a vase to a distant place had been accomplished by the simple process of buying two vases exactly alike, and sending one on in advance by ordinary carrier to the point where it was destined to be reintegrated at a given time by psychical command over the astral vortices of its atoms, Honosox went to the shop where the Coulowss said the vases had been purchased and found the record of the sale of just such a pair just before the time when this miracle was worked. Finally, Madame Coclous published in a Mairas newspaper beings is not necessary for our present pur- a batch of letters alleged to have been written to her by Madame BLAVATSY during the period of their harmonious relations, full of cautious hints and instructions conceraing the operations at Advar.

As to the written communications from the Mahatmas, which had jumped into the hands of so many of the faithful in Europe. Asia, and America, the testimony of experts was that the bandwriting was always the same. Koor Hoost wrote with a blue pencil or blue ink, while MORT's affected red. but there was no other difference. Koor's chirography, when analyzed, was the same as Morra's, and both Koor and Morra wrote a script like HELENA PETROVNA BLAVATSKY's. The communications from the two Mahatmas likewise showed every characteristic of that illustrious adept's literary style, her peculiarities of thought and expression, down even to her chronic infirmities of grammar, spelling, and punctuation, The stuff communicated from the Mahatmas was worthless enough. Once Koor took the trouble to compose and precipitate into the hands of Theosophist SINNETT a organized in New York about twenty years long essay, which was found to have been stolen from a published lecture by an Amercipitated" by Koor himself, direct from hean Spiritualist. Detected in this plagra-Thibet into the Eighth avenue spartments rism, Koot Hoost precipitated into a newspaper office a defence and attempted explanation, which, as is usual in such cases, left

> No satisfactory reply was ever made to the The blow indicted upon the Mahatmus was several years to recover their wind. Madame BLAVATSET left England and travelled. The miracles almost ceased. CHATTERJI, still nursing his sacred right hand, went back to India Danopar K. Mavalaskar disapseill faithful to what we may call the Theosophic Altogether, but the more sensible and less infatuated members of the society deveted their attention for a long time rather to the cultivation of Aryan literatures and the promotion of Universal Brotherhood, than to those monkeyings with the unexplained laws of nature which were so important a feature of the cult in the fine old days when the panels were in working order and the Cornoras were in charge. It must have been about this time, also, that the two-Masters abandoned the recesses of the Himalayas, as no longer affording them a comfortable home, and retired to their present abode in an easis of the Desert of Gohi.

Service by Mahatma post was pretty generally discontinued until after the death of Madame BLAVATSET in May, 1891. We use the word death in its commonly accepted sense, meaning no disrespect to those who regard the physical dissolution of that celebrated teacher as an unimportant incident in her career, and who are now patiently waiting for her next reincarnation.

The death of BLAVATSKY left the Theosophical organization in a situation somewhat similar to that of the Macedonian Empire after the death of ALEXANDER the Great. Rival ambitions and bitter politics have convulsed the society nearly four years. The three most important personages remaining-their relative importance being about in the order mentionedwers Mrs. ANNE BESANT of London, Mr. WILLIAM Q. JUDGE of New York, the Vice-President of the Society, and Col. Occurr of India, the President. Col. Occurr was once described affectionately by Matame BLAVAT-SEY as a "psychologized baby " Mr Jupon is a member of the New York bar. Mrs. BESANT, however eccentric her mental proccases may be, sujuye a reputation for intellectual honesty, and in many respects is of the Punjaub; no fool. What, then, was the sensation produced among Theosophists when after the long period of depression in the miracle business which followed the Psychical Research investigation of 1885, Mrs. BERAFF made this announcement in a public speech on Aug. 30, 1891, months after BLAVAT-

sulv's ashes had been inurned: "You have known me in this hall (the Hall of Schegen in London for statemen and a half years. You have never ancient in the life of the Column have never ancient have never moved in the life of the Column half of the statement of the Column half of the world have head interested in the statement of the st becomes, in London | for statums and a half years. You

of the es-called abnormal powers, came then It is not so now. Unless cover some cam at t to be more to recover, unlesse a personn cam at the same time there decerve me, unless a personn cam at the same time be made and insarie. I have exactly the sames occinately for the truth of the statements I have made as I know that you are here. I refuse to be false to the knowledge

This was very positive. Now, if Madame BLAVATSET did the writing and managed the precipitation of the Mahatma messages when she was alive, who wrote the Mahat ma messages when Madame BLAVATSET was no more? Through whom came Mrs. BERANT's later "evidence" of the existence of the "Masters"? The object of the articles in the Westmenster Gazette is to fasten this awful responsibility upon our fellow townsman, Mr. WILLIAM Q. JUDGE. The story. with the documents presented, makes a chapter of Theosophical history not less

curious than anything that went before. When BLAVATSET died both Col. OLCOTT and William Q. Jungs started at express speed for London, the Colonel from India and Jungs from New York. If the Makatmas had really loved either of these distinguished aspirants for supremacy in the Theosophical organization, the sages would have transported their favorite to London astrally and instantaneously, for every moment was precious. As it was, both the Colonei and Jupon were obliged to travel by the ordinary steamship lines; and, New York being nearer to London than Bombay is, Mr. Junes won the race and got there first and got the ear of Mrs. BESANT, the third great power in Theosophy, and, in the understanding of many of the faithful, the person marked by the Mahatmas to succeed

the lamented BLAVATSKY. It is now asserted that the new "evidence" of the existence of the Mahatmas, which Mrs. Besayr announced with such sen-sational effect in her Science Hall speech of 1891, consisted of messages procured chiefly by Jupus, in the form of advice and commands from the Masters which were generally calculated to promote Junga's political interests in the organization. The Westminster Genette publishes in fac-simile many of these messages, and the show-

ing is certainly remarkable. When Mr. Jungs got to London the Masters had made no sign. On the evening of May 23 Jungs proposed to Mrs. BEEAST that they should endeavor to restore communication by writing a question on paper. enclosing it in an envelope, and putting the envelope in a certain cabinet in the apartments in Avenue road formerly occupied by Madame BLAVATSRY. This was done. JUDGE wrote the question, closed the envelope, and put it into the cabinet. Mrs. BESANT did not remain in the room. Junez waited there for the answer. After a proper interval he opened the envelope and soon was able to exhibit to his astounded and delighted colleague the words "Yes, and hope," distinctly written in red chalk at the foot of the question; and likewise the impression in black carbon of a peculiar seal, a cryptograph M, which was then and for some time afterward accepted as the mystic seal of the Mahatma Mouva. The seal business was halled with joy as a novelty. for in Koot's former correspondence with BLAVATSKY no such elegance had been displayed. Here is a picture of the seal and of an impression from the same





The next day, at a meeting of the Inner Group, Mr. Junes exhibited another communication from Mahatma Monta, also stamped with the seal, which he said he had received in New York. Three days later, at a meeting of the Esoteric Section Council. Mr. Judge developed a plan for the dissolution of the Council and the concentration of its power in the bands of Mrs. ANNIE BENANT and himself. We quote from the Westminster Gezette:

" as Mrs. Busast, who took the chair and expounded the new scheme, was turning over the papers in the nahie, there furtered out a little slip of namer, at which she just gradeed and was about to put it by when Whiteas & Jones pointedly asked her what it was The aim of namer here the words in red penall Jonia's plan is right.
 Signature and seal so before. Bound it went from

hand to hand. None-questioned that paper and script alike had must been pre-opitated into their midst by went and took his wat at Mrs. Strayer's side. 'Junua's nian was manimumity adopted."

From this time communications from the Mahatma Monra became frequent, both in in Californ's and learned that Mr. Jongs. the form of sentences written by the Manatma and attested by the seal, and also by peared. Col. Olcott and a few others were the mystic impression of the seal, as a sign of approval, upon ordinary letters written by Jungs to this or that correspondent. Juries wrote on May 29 to BERTHAM KERNSTLEY, a Theosophist who was then at headquarters at Adyar:

" Fear not, litter | Masters watch in and since May \$ have sent word ners in writing."

And before this letter reached KEIGHTLET by her Majesty's mail to India, somehow or | Jepus, of Mahaima Monta's actual existsomewhere the significant seal had been impresent upon it, as much as to say, " Junes. sight. We the Masters are watching you, BERT YOU DEL!

A low casts Hindu named Bantta, who had been Madame BLAVATSEY'S servant and had become a person of some consequence among the Indian Theosophists, received at Advar a little later a letter from Junes. signed "Your friend, William Q. Junge." Before the letter reached BARULA, the Maharma had underscored the words "Your friend," adding an emphatic "Yes," in writing, and the seal mark of approval.

The Mahatmas were behind Jungs, and his new importance gave him immense prestige with the faithful. No post of honor in the organization now seemed beyoud his ambition. It would be too long a story to recite the factional struggles for supremacy, in which for a time Junus and Mrs. BESANT worked together, Col. OLCOTT being out in the cold; while afterward Jupped stood alone with his Mahatma, the victim of the suspicions and even the positive district of Mrs. BESANT and the Colonel and their afherents. The entire plot turns on the circumstance that when Col. Occorr reached England from India and beheld one of the precipitated messages upon which the seal had been impressed. he recognized that seal; for Col. Occorr himself had had it engraved years before by an Urin seal outter in one of the cities

"An idea necessed to me, 'explains the Colones, 'of sending through E. F. B., as a player present to my Master M. a seal hearing a fac-some of his cryptograph. Such some the Colones in Masters, where Yadame was, and presented the seal to her with a porular remark. Madame's lessue are dwolf upon it a momenta, and then she pointed out that the Colones, in his journarily peopled mome, had made a slight min-tane. The Haster's cryptograph was not correctly drawn's according to the pattern aircard familiar to the recipionic of his minimum. There was a technic tow much, or a swiddle too little, in it. The

ready mentioned. This proforms saled the prophet our what the Ettle brass real might be. Madare RAVADELY'S ABOVER WHA, "Ob, M'S ONLY & Shap-

In 1898, according to the Westminste Gunette's narrative, when Mr. Junes was staying with Madame BLAVATSKY in London, he wrote this sentence in a letter on Theosophical policy addressed to Col. OLCOTT: "I believe the Master agrees with me, in which care

Sure enough, when the letter was received

there was the seal! That had been the first recorded instance of its use by the Mahatma. The second, and only other known instance previous to the death of BLAVATSET and of the beginning of the new series of miracles which convinced Mrs. BERANT, had been in 1890. Here again the seal was used on a cable message to Mr. KEIGHTLEY, then in America, urging him to do a certain thing. This message was telegraphed from BLA-VATERY in London to Jungs in New York. and by Junes transmitted to Kangertar. When the despatch reached KRIGHTLEY II was endorsed "Right !" in red pencil, and it bore the seal; the endorsement and signature being on the telegraph form used at the New York end of the cable. If OLCOTT and KEIGHTLEY recognized in 1988 and it 1890 the purely mundane origin of the seal, they held their tongues at that time.

But not so when the seal turned up on the Mahatma's messages and on Junga's letters after the death of BLAVATSEY. The explosion came soon after the Colonel's arrival in London, and under these circumstances, as alleged by the Westminster Gerette:

" That busy July, 1891, the period of Mahatma M.Y greates a tivity, was also marked by the assembling at Avenue road of one of the periodic conventions of Theosophic Europe. Some conversation occurred bepresent the President (Organt) and the Vice President [Junes] about the expenses of this convention, and the former, being Kadama Stararek's legistee, mentioned a nappy mought of his, of seiling some of the townis that lady had left benind her and giving the proceeds as her posthumous contribution to the ex-

But Mr. Junea responded strily that Col. Obcorr need not trouble about it, as "Master" had promised him [Jupus] that the cash should be forthcoming, and also that he would carry a message on the subject to OLCOTT himself.

The Colones waited for his message. Force came.

The Colones jugged Mr. Judges message, Mr.
Judges said he had no more to test.

But that very day, on strong down as his westing

table, and irruing up a piece of shoring paper, the Colonel found under it a piece of peculiar paper, with this message in red, and the seal in black

"I withhold the message until later. M."

"Now Col. Occurr thought he recognized that par-ticular quality of paper, and, so far as it was legible, that seal impression, which was curiously faint and vague. - Presently Mr. William Q. Jupus left on the same writing table the following note, erribbled on a tor-

off scrap of paper:
- 'Dwan Oncorr' Master says he has sent you a memsage in a queer en relope, and you are to look for it. "Occorr looked accordingly; and sure enough, in

the ordinary envelope of a letter previously opened and put by on the table, there was a viewe of paper bearing a message with all the proper Mahatma marks about it. And this time the Maliatma had precipitated a decently clear impression of the seal.

"And then the Cotones unfled a "stakly sorter smile." For now he ded recognize that send,

For now he due recognize that was precisely what The purport of the message was precisely what Junes had lorsoist. Col. Obcorr was not to sell the Blarkreat Jewels, as the money would be provided. Baying shown is to a brother member, the Colon replaced it in the envelope, and went off to have a few words with Mr. William Q. Jones. He remarked to Junes that he hast missed a certain brace was from among Madame Stavarsur's relies, and teacribed the Punjaub seal and the story of its making. Had Junus seen the seal? Junus answered in the negative."

From this time such messages of Mahatma MORYA as bore the seal impression, bore it in very vague and blurred shape. The messages them selves became less frequent than before. The old gentleman in the Desert of Gold was on his guard. Stories were rife among the Theosophists, and old Monta knew it. Once in a while a prominent disciple like KEIGHTLET would get a reassuring message like this, which was precipitated in December of that same year on typewriting transfer paper:

I from each right. Follow him and much No seal mark on that. When about to return from India, Col. Offort received a lecter on ordinary business from a correspondent in Orange county, California, and into this there had somehow found its war a slip of paper bearing the following communication in red from the Mahatma, with the black seed too blurred to distinguish :

write axion. My seal is with me and he has not seen a but would like to. Both are boing right, each in his own field. There been training him and one use him when he does not know but he is so new is faster out often, as it may in this letter from an en-trastant it for you know (see). X.\*

Then Col. OLCOTT, as the Westminster Garette alleges, wrote to his correspondent had spent two days in Orange county at the date when the letter enclosing the above Mahatma message was written.

The controversy between Col. Otcorr and Vice-President JUDGE grew flagrant, and such dark insinuations of hocus-pocus were fung about within the Society that a formal inquiry seemed inevitable. In December, 1893, Mrs. BESANT went to India. There she seems to have changed her mind about the value of the new evidence, through ence. She even came to believe that the alleged messages had been written by Mr. Jengg's own hand. A split between the Oriental and Occidental sections of the Society was imminent. She offered to turn nemerator berself, and thereupon all the documents in the case were put into her hands for the purpose of drawing up her charges against Junes. In February, 1804. Col. Occorr wrote from Agra to Mr. Junes as follows:

\* I place before you the following options: To retire from all offices beld by you in the Photosophical flocusty, and leave me to make a nearely gen-

eral public explanation or.

"I To have a Judicini Committee convened and
make public the whole of the proceedings in local.

"In etther alternative, yet will observe, a guidle explanation is found necessary, in the one rase pro-eral, in the other to be full and covering all the do-

The conclusion of this inquiry will amaze those who are as yet ignorant of the eccentricities of the Theosophical Judiciary. How far the inquiry went in the inner courts of the Esoteric Section we do not know. The record before the outside world is a pamphlet issued in London last July, consisting of statements by Col. OLOUTT, by Mrs. Bu-SANT, and by Mr. WILLIAM Q. JUDGE. Col. OLCOTY incidentally summarines as follows the "charges of misconduct preferred by Mrs. BESANT against the Vice-President "

"That he gractised deception is sending false messages, orders, and letters, so if sont and written by

And then the good Colonel proceeds to argue substantially thus: (1) That the Mahatma messages are either genuine or fabricated; (2) if genuine, to affirm them as such is to affirm dogmatically the Muhatmas' existence, and therefore to abandon the Theosophical Society's neutral attitude on the subject; (3) if bogus, these missives must have been produced by the Vice-President in his private capacity, and not officially. and for this he cannot be tried by an official tribunal. Mrs. BESANT retracts what she said in her speech of 1891, and makes this interesting explanation:

"I for not charge, and have not charged. Mr. Jones by a least with forquey, in the ordinary sense of the term, but a cold

with giving a misleading force to messages received payetheally from the Master in various ways. For somely I hold that this method is illagithmate. I be somely I hard that this merced in Magritmans. I he have that Mr. Person wrote with his own hand, con-sciously or automatically I do not know, in the errigi-alogical as that of the Master, assumes which he re-oriest from the Master, or from chains, and I know cerved from the Master, or from command that in my own case I believed that the meanages he gave me in the well-drawn script were meanaged dreestly precipitated or directly writines by the Master. When I publicly said that I had received, after H. P. Playarant's death, lettings in the writing that H. P. Playarant's death, lettings in the writing that H. P. Playarant's death been accessed of forging, I referred to better gives into by Mr. Junet. and as they were in the well-known script I never dreams of coallonging their source. I know now that they were not written or preceptuated by the Master, and that they were done by Mr. Junes, but I also before that the gist of those messages was psychlosily received, and that Mr. Jupan's error by in giving them to me in a script written by himself and not marine so. Having been myself mistaken I in turn

saied the public. And, lastly, Mr. Jungs himself, the de

fendant in the astounding inquiry : "I repeat my femal of the said removed chafarring the sant names and handwritings of the Mo-haimes, or of missing the same. . . I admit that I have received and delivered meanures from Mahadman. \* They were obtained through me, but as to how they were obtained on produced, I cannot state. \* My own methods may disagree from the views of others. \* I williantly say that which I never desired, that I am a human being full of error. Hable to include, mot infallable, but just his error. Hable to include, mot infallable, or of name as any other human being bice to myself, or of the russ of human beings to which I belong, and I freely, fully, and simplely forgive any one who may be thought to have injured or tried to injure me."

Are not these noble, generous, manir, and modest words, considering all of the circumstances of the case? What wonder that the delighted Theosophs, having heard OLCOTT, Mrs. BERANT, and JUDGE, passed without a single dissenting vote these resolutions:

"That this meeting accepts with pleasure the final adjustment arrived at by Assix Braart and William Q. Junes as a final sectionness of matters pending eta between them as prosecutor and "Remired. That we will join hands with them to

further the cause of genuine brotherhood in

It seems quite clear to us that the source of all the trouble is with Mahatma Monra, doubtless aided and abetted in his malicious tricks by Koot Hoomt Lat. Sixe, although the latter has kept himself more in the dark in later years. Instead of working in good faith for the cultivation of public interest in Aryan literatures and the promotion of the universal brotherhood of man, these mischievous old sages take a simian delight in involving their simple-minded disciples in all sorts of bedevilments. For any The to follow their lead is to bring himself either into a ridiculous position or into something even worse than that. They have a monstrous advantage over him in their power to work miracles at a great distance They can put the innocent victim in a false position before the world by psychically inspiring him, as they seem to have psychically inspired our distinguished fellow townsman, and then leaving him as the mercy of the ordinary rules of evidence and of common sense.

While these two Mahatmas are at large, the reputation of every prominent American and European Theosophist is in their keeping. It is not right that an American citizen enjoying all the rights and privileges which are his under the Constitution, should be subject to such annoyances and grave perils as those from which Mr. WILLIAM Q. JUDGE has now so hapnily emerged. The right place for the two mary old Mahatma sinners is Sing Sing, and if extradition papers are of any account in the Desert of Gob! we advise JUDGE, who is a hawver and knows the ropes, to put them there-both Monra and Koor.

To-lay is the anniversary of three Ameri ican battles. On Nov. 25, 1862, the United States gunboat Ellis was destroyed by the Confederates after a spirited fight in the Onslow or New River. She was commanded by Lieut, WILLIAM BARKER CUSHING, afterward famous for his destruction of the Confed ram Albemaria, On Nov. 23, 1862, the Ellis steamed up the river and captured the town of Two days later, while Cust-Onsigw. ing was returning from this expedition the Confederates opened on the Ellis with four rifled guns. Lieut, Cusning replied to the fire as well as he could, but his vessel was soon disablest, and his only alternative was surrender or picturesque by the long lane formed of eath ablest, and his only alternative was surrender or black seal too bingred to distinguish: half would be exposed to a heavy fire. He and pretty bridesmalds, and through which the round is not one toner you think, and the set chose the latter course, and, setting fire to the bride and her friends descended to the drawing Elifs, pulled down the stream with his men in a boat and escaped. The Ellis shortly afterward

On Nov. 23, 1863, was fought the battle of Missionary Ridge between the Confederate forces

A limited number of invitations b sinnary Bidge between the Confederate forces under Gen. Brauss and the United States forces under Gen. GRANT. The Confederate front was protected by breastworks. The Union forces advanced in three divisions, and as the Confederare siriem where endeavaced to cheek the movement the Ninth and Thirty-sixth Indiana regiments sprang forward and, forming line, charged them and drave them back. Gauss's brightin with the Fifty-drest Ohio and Thirty-fifth Indiana in advance, then charged and pushed back the Confederates at every of the bridegroom, whose marriage to Miso point. The enemy made several efforts to rally. Mary Potter will be celebrated next mouth. and pushed back the Confederates at every est each time they were routed by a witnering dank fire from the troops under Gens. GRARY and Ownessars. Two thousand prisoners were taken by Osygnmans alone. The Confederates who fed along the ridge were intercepted by a division of Gen. Thomas's corps, who were advancing from the direction of Chartaneoga. By evening GRANT had driven all the Confeder-

In Navamber, 1864, two expeditions were sent out from the Mississippi to divert the enemy's actuation from tien, Strattlan, who was operating in Georgia. One of these under Gen. N. J. T. Tura was despatched from Vickshurg. On Nov. 25 he encountered a Confederate force on the Bhr Black River, and defeated it after an ebstinate fight, in which there was considera-

his loss on both sides. The pleasantest part of the official report of the Governor of Alaska is than in which he tells of the rapid civilization of the Indiana here. They do not dy from the white man, but march along in his company; they do not resist his innewactions, but adopt them. This is something altogether new in the history of the In-dian tribes in the United States. Those of Alimha take up quarters near the white men's act. tlements, abandening their nemadic habits; they seek employment in the mines and mills: they care their living be hard work; they send their children to school; they take to white men's food; and they supply members for a police force, the meets of which we have already described. "The Indians of Alaska," says the Governor, "are always self-supporting; they receive nothing from the Government of the United States, and they want nothing but fair treatment from the local authorities." These statements of Governor SHILARLEY are of the highest interest to all students of Indianology; they are not made by a man of inexperience, but by one who has been Governor of Alaska. for five pours.

We have not in the United States any other Indians about whom like statements can be made. There are peaceful and well-behaved Indian tribes in this state and in other Eastern. States, and there are populated luther triber in the state and the same transforms up. West, but their Alaska brechred must, pressure. These remarkable indians symbol meanly 24,000. Their dangers are from had within and wholey.

The Christmas number of St. Nicholes to a Everything than courts to be in it is in it, and ting is there that she which the. Where are sarging and nectures for horn girls and the habies, and it is an olden question if the fathers and inothers wish eating the number paths as much to the children.

Gives attention to the first exceptions of a ting com-plaint, and theck the freezeled discuss in its inciplency, by using for it. Jayme's Experiments, a sufe, 404-Cash-isand crossing for all affections of the builgs and brou-chin.—Ada.

WHAT IS GOING ON IN SOCIETY.

One of the most important events of the game season, the opening of the Metropolitan Opera House, took place on Monday. Following on closely as it did upon the excitement of the closely as it did upon the excitement of the Horse Show, it was feared that the social display would not be as conspiratous as named, but on the contrary boxes and stalls were filled with prom-iment society people, and youth, beauty, middle age, and mediocrity combined with valvets, diamonds, and broades to make it an exceptionally brilliant occusion.

The appearance of the house was greatly tonproved by the prevalence of full dres parquette, which was a swaring mass of brightness and color, not a hat or bennet to be seen, and with very many attractive women, who have hitherto appeared in parterre or grand the boxes, contentedly occupying stalls. The real music lovers to whom fashion and beauty are as nothing in comparison with the rendering of great works by great masters, felt a pang of re-great as they recalled the earnest faces in most unfashionable bonnets, and the bald heads, with spectacies on nose, who in the days of Gen man opera were so absorbed in Wagner's magman opera were to almost on mark's massive nideent orchestration. Goldmark's massive choruses, or the powerful notes of Fran Lebonann in Elected Brinds of the all the glitter mann in Elected Brinds of the account whatever. The above them was of no account whatever. The sweet, sensuous strains of the French and Italian masters, while they call forth enthusiaem from the average operagoer, take second place for those whose musical education leads them to demand works of the highest order.

There were but few new faces in the two main tiers of boxes. Mrs. W. K. Vanderbill, who was absent last year, had a warm welcome from the men who througed her box, and who were pre-sented to her young daughter, a slight, delicatelooking maiden with a somewhat serious and thoughtful expression. Mrs. Vanderbilt's well-filled lowel casket had not been called upon to any great extent, as neither the nor har daugh-ter were pearls or diamonds. Mrs. J. J. Aston, however, glittered bravely, and the rivines of diamonds that encircled the edge or has bodice was composed of stones as large each one as a very hig thumb nail. Mrs. L. P. Mortes and her daughters attracted many visitors. Mrs. Morton, who looked infinitely handsomes than Bonnat's portrait of her, wore several dia mend stars across her breast and a three-strand diamond necklace around her threat. Her three elder daughters are all he with very charming manners, and promise to take their places in the most popular ranks of

the season's debutantes.

After Mrs. Aster the best display of jew came from Chicago, and were worn by the handsome Mrs. Chatfield-Taylor, who has a beg for the season, which she shares on alternati nights with Mrs. Suchanan Winthrop. Mrs. John Mouroe of Paris, who is here for the win ter, was also very magnificent in her gown and jewels, and every one was gind to see her back again. It was I c'olock before the last of the shiverers in the draughty lobbies could get their carriages, and, although every one said that is was grand and delightful, every one was very glad to get home.

On Wednesday evening those who had che that night for their once-a-week company of desirable boxes were doomed to very considerable disappointment. The illness of one prime donna and the inability of her substitute to go through the part was somewhat of a wet blank-et; and then the strains of "William Tell" are a little too old-fashioned to please the young. and elderlies absolutely grouned in spirit as the familiar notes of the overture recalled the agony with which they had strummed it on the ano in their schoolgiri days.

The alacrity with which the hunting set returned to their Long Island homes after the first opera night showed plainly that the season of outdoor sports is not yet over. There was a show hunt at Meadowbrook on Tuesday, and the largest field of the season, eight gentlemen membern of the Genesoe Valley Club having joined the swbrooks in their run. It was an ideal day, and the chase of eight miles, up hill and down dais, was delightfully exciting. The only draw-back was the number of falls, one of which, that of Mr. George Lord Day, may prove serious, and at any rate his injuries are sure to cause the young fellow much suffering and a long

inement to his bed.

Thursday was a field day for weddings, of which two were seismnized in St. George's Church. That of Miss Barry and Mr. Dorsey Johan immediately followed the marriage of Mrs. Wetmore and Dr. Markon, and Dr. ford officiated at both. Roman Catholic digni-turies united Mr. Garrison and Miss Condert and siso Mr. Julien T. Davies and Miss De Garmen. dia. The latter was a very pretty we the necessity for the ceremony in. De Germendia's room, whi been a depressing inci room. The first large reception of the season followed, and the young people departed for Newport, where they will spend a few weeks in

A limited number of invitations have been in-sued for the marrings of Mr. Kenneth Fracier, a sen of Prof. Franter of Labigh University, and sen of Frot. Franker of Langu University, and Mine Julia Rogers, daughter of Mr. William Rogers and granddaughter of the late Hamilton Fish, which will take place at St. Philipp's Church in the Highlands on Tuesday. The bridesmaids are to be the Misses Harrist and Cornelia Rogers, Miss Frazier, and Miss Lydia Redmond. One of the unhers will be Mr. William Hyde, a brother artist and intime

The engagement was announced on Monday The engagement was announced on houses, of Miss Anno Cameron, danghter of Sir Roderick Cameron, to Mr. Beimont Tiffany, a son of 
the late George Tiffany of Newport and Baltimore, and grandson of Commodore Manthew Perry. A large family dinner will be given on Thanksgiving Day by Mr. and Mrs. John in honor of the engaged couple.

Those messengers of good and evil, the post-men, have been so busy lately as if St. Valen-tine's Day were at hand, distributing cards for the annual avalanche of afternoon teas. There come alike to all who have any claim to be called fashionables, and to watch the faces of the ladies who receive them as they break the scale and glance at the names would be a study for a comic artist. A smile and a promising uod greet some of the white missives; a surprise will be given to another, and the remark, " Is it possible that she has a daught grown? It seems only the other day that we were at school together;" a third will be goo at sternly, while a dudainful "Never heard of the people" issues from the reader's lips; whils a fourth will be violently hurled at the me paper basket, as "Quite too impertinens endured." But still the teas go on. Mrs. Francis Delaffeld held the first of two on Friday afternoon, for her three daughters now in society; and to-morrow Miss Beatrix Henderson will be introduced by her mother, Mrs. Charina Hunderson. On the following Monday, Duc. & come two large receptions, both of which will be well attembed one at Mrs. William Everand Strong's for the younger of her two pretty daughters, and the other at Mrs. Ferdinand Wilmerding's in honor of Gen. Tracy's gradaughter, Miss Alice Wilmerding. On the eve of Thanksgiving Day, Dr. and Mrs. Clarkson Jay will introduce their dangater, when title young ladies will assist, and there will be dane ing in the early evening. Other debutantee, as Stokes, whose portrait at the loss exhibition is one of the most charming on the line; the Misses Barciny, daughters of Mrs. Suckett Barciny, who was formerly Miss Constable: Miss Ethel Dartes, Miss Marista McKeever, Miss Gertrude and Miss Constelle Vanderbilt, and insumera-his others, will all have their introductory rereptions, even though they have already appeared at the opera and the Horse Show The freshmes of the first Patriarche ball on

Duc. 10 promises to be somewhat discused, as it to give a Delmanica ball for her daughter, Mice Julia Deladeld, on Dec.7, and there will be a subscription dance at Sherry's on both the 14 and 4th. Thus the dancing season begins carly. and is likely to finish late, as the Lenten with mone to more agricus work will not come used